

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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## STORMSWEPT

Great Damage on Coast of Florida by a Hurricane.

## SHIPPING LOST

The Wind on the Coast Reached a Velocity of 75 Miles an Hour—Telegraph Lines Were Blown Down, Railroad Tracks Obstructed and Communication With the Outside World Cut Off—Damage to Fruit and Vegetation is Also Reported. Several Schooners and Barks Were in the Storm and Were Lost—Several Persons Were Drowned.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 19.—After blowing a gale Friday, Saturday and Sunday the storm predicted for South Florida broke over this place Sunday about midnight. In a few hours Miami and most of the towns on the east coast of Florida were cut off from communication with the outside world. Telegraph wires were blown down and the railroad tracks were obstructed and not until today was communication restored.

The wind attained a maximum velocity of 75 miles an hour here. A few roofs were damaged and window panes blown in and the buildings were damaged by rain.

In the surrounding country the fruit and vegetable crops were damaged to a considerable extent. The report from Lemon City is that the storm prevailed there with the same severity as here and while several houses were slightly injured no serious damage resulted. Several craft along the bay front were capsized and swamped.

At Buena Vista, the residence of T. G. Truitt, was blown from the pillars, and several others twisted and strained. Damage to fruit and vegetation is reported.

No report has been received from Cutler and the Homestead sections, where it is feared the most damage has been done to fruit and vegetables.

The schooner Melrose, with a crew of eight and four passengers was lost, but the crew managed to cling to the sides of the vessel and Mr. and Mrs. Weller, two other passengers, found themselves in the water within reach of the yard arm of the foremast, when the ship righted herself the two still clinging to the rigging. The mast, however, fell and crushed Mrs. Weller. Her lifeless body was washed overboard, while Mr. Weller had both bones of his right arm broken. The schooner drifted until Monday when she was washed overboard. Mr. Weller grasped a hatch and floated ashore, landing near Palm Beach as did the captain, mate and two colored seamen. One white man and four negroes were drowned. At present it is impossible to give their names.

The four masted schooner James Judge of Philadelphia is aground four miles south of Palm Beach, having gone ashore Monday in a terrific gale in which the wind blew from sixty to ninety miles an hour. The crew are all safe. The vessel is badly damaged. It carried no cargo.

The three masted bark Zion, owned by A. Hemmes, of Emden, Germany, loaded with a million feet of lumber from Pensacola, to London, stranded five miles north of the House of Refuge near Fort Lauderdale about three o'clock yesterday and Captain Hemmes and crew of fourteen men, after several hours of struggling, saved themselves with the aid of pieces of lumber and improvised rafts.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 19.—The Norwegian bark Rimfaxe from Comanche, for Europe, Captain Logwood, ran ashore yesterday on Marquesas reef during the storm. The crew were rescued by the schooner Welcome and landed on Marquesas Beach safe. The tug Childs and wreckers gave assistance. The hurricane missed Key West. No damage was done here.

McCue Trial Will be Resumed Today. Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 19.—Commonwealth Attorney Gilmer received assurances today that W. O. Durrett, one of the states' important witnesses in the trial of J. Samuel McCue, charged with the murder of his wife, who was absent when the hearing was begun yesterday, will be in court tomorrow. It is reported here tonight that City Sergeant Rogers, who was sent by Judge Morris to Richmond to secure a venire of 50 men from which to complete the jury has secured the full number and will arrive here tonight. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

Secretary Morton Busy in Washington. Washington, October 19.—Secretary Morton was compelled to abandon his plan of inspecting the navy yard at Norfolk, today and attending the banquet of the General Passenger Agents Association at Fort Monroe this evening. Important public business prevented him from leaving the city at this time.

## TAFT TO VISIT PANAMA

HE WILL EXPLAIN THIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The Secretary by Order of the President Will Try to Settle the Differences that Have Arisen Between the Two Countries—Purpose of the United States is Not to Interfere With the Progress and Welfare of that Republic.

Washington, October 19.—The President has instructed Secretary of War Taft to proceed, at an early date, to Panama to confer with the president of that Republic with a view to composing the differences that have arisen between the two countries. The instructions are contained in the following letter:

"White House, Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1904.

"Sir: By executive order of May 9, 1904, I placed under your immediate supervision the work of the isthmian canal commission, both in the construction of the canal and in the exercise of such governmental powers as it seemed necessary for the United States to exercise under the treaty with the Republic of Panama in the canal strip. There is ground for believing that in the execution of the rights conferred by the treaty the people of Panama have been unduly alarmed at the effect of the establishment of a government in the canal strip by the commission. Apparently they fear lest the effect be to create, out of part of their territory, a competing and independent community which shall injuriously affect their business, reduce their revenues and diminish their prestige as a nation. The United States is about to confer on the people of the state of Panama a very great benefit by the expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of the canal. But this fact must not blind us to the importance of so exercising the authority given us under the treaty with Panama as to avoid creating any suspicion, however unfounded, of our intentions as to the future. We have not the slightest intention of establishing an independent colony in the middle of the state of Panama or of exercising any greater governmental functions than are necessary to enable us conveniently and safely to construct, maintain and operate the canal under the rights given us by the treaty. Least of all do we desire to interfere with the business and prosperity of the people of Panama. However far a just construction of the treaty might enable us to go, did the exigencies of the case require it, in asserting the equivalent of sovereignty over the canal strip, it is our full intention that the rights which we exercise shall be exercised with all proper care for the honor and interests of the people of Panama. The exercise of such powers as are given us by the treaty within the geographical boundaries of the Republic of Panama may easily, if a real sympathy for both the present and future welfare of the people of Panama is not shown, create distrust of the American government. This would seriously interfere with the success of our great project in that country.

"It is of the utmost importance that those who are ultimately responsible for the policy pursued should have at first hand as trustworthy information as can be obtained in respect to the conditions existing in Panama and the attitude and real interest of the people of that state. After a conference with the secretary of state and yourself I have concluded that it will be of great advantage if you can visit the isthmus of Panama in person and hold a conference with the president and other governmental authorities of the Republic of Panama. You are authorized in doing this to take with you such persons as you desire, familiar with the conditions in the isthmus, who may aid you with their counsel. The earlier you are able to make this visit the better.

"The secretary of state will instruct the United States minister at Panama to render you every assistance in his power, and the governor of the canal strip, General Davis, will of course, do the same thing. You will advise the president of the Republic what the policy of this government is to be, and assure him that it is not the purpose of the United States to take advantage of the rights conferred upon it by the treaty to interfere with the welfare and prosperity of the state of Panama, or of the cities of Colon and Panama. You will make due report of the result of your visit on your return.

"Very truly yours,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
"To the Secretary of War."  
Senator Obaldia, minister of Panama to the United States, held a conference with the secretary of state and secretary of war subsequent to the receipt of this letter and the secretary of war invited the minister to accompany him on his trip to Panama. It is impossible to say exactly when the secretary of war can leave for Panama, but probably on November 14th.

Hoke Smith to Speak in Connecticut. Atlanta, Ga., October 19.—Hon. Hoke Smith formerly a member of President Cleveland's cabinet left today for Hartford, Conn., where he will address a Democratic gathering Friday evening.

## PASSENGER TICKET AGENTS

AN ADDRESS BY MR. HARDWICK OF THE SOUTHERN.

He Spoke on "The Evolution and Compositiveness of the General Passenger Agent"—New Officers Elected and the City of Mexico Chosen for Next Meeting Place—Banquet at the Chamberlain Hotel.

Hampton, Va., October 19.—The delegates to the American Association of Passenger Ticket Agents spent today on a sight seeing trip over Hampton Roads, visiting very point of interest, with an oyster roast at Cape Henry.

A telegram was received from Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton this morning announcing that he would be unable to come to Old Point to address the association tonight.

At the morning session, which was held on board the steamer, the convention voted to meet in the City of Mexico next year, the date to be fixed by a committee later. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—F. E. Boothby, general passenger agent, Maine Central.

First Vice President—O. J. Smith, general passenger agent, Lake Shore.

Secretary—C. M. Burt, general passenger agent, Central of New Jersey.

General Fitzhugh Lee, Governor

Montague and other distinguished

Virginians were guests of honor at the banquet given at the Chamberlain hotel by the Passenger Agents tonight. The principal address was delivered by S. H. Hardwick, general passenger agent of the Southern railway.

S. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager of the Southern railway, spoke on "The Evolution and Compositiveness of the General Passenger Agent."

Mr. Hardwick traced the varying functions and titles of the passenger department, during the past half century.

To illustrate the responsibility and the work of the general passenger agent, Mr. Hardwick cited advance information from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the past fiscal year. This showed

revenues earned from passenger and mail, express and other sources accredited to passenger revenue, amount five hundred and eleven million, five hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars. Revenue earned from freight and other sources accredited to freight earnings, amount one billion, three hundred and forty-two million, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Continuing, Mr. Hardwick said:

"Now taking the valuation of the investment in equipment as employed in passenger train service and freight train service, respectively, including in this the value of engines and cars of all kinds whatsoever, for both departments, we find that, on such estimate as is furnished me by one of the most expert railway accountants in this country on this basis of valuation a total investment in equipment alone, the relative percentage of returns are for passenger, gross, ninety and twenty-eight one hundredths cents and for freight eighty-nine and ninety-three one hundredths cents, showing a fraction greater in the gross from passenger than from freight, and while the gross totals of earnings from passenger traffic are much smaller than from freight so also the amount invested in the equipment for handling the total traffic is very much smaller for passenger than for freight.

"May we not, therefore, with all modesty, claim these results as something of answer to the deprecatory allusion which we some times hear concerning the passenger department, which allusions we know are often made in a spirit of rivalry and good humor, but sometimes made through lack of information and understanding."

Mr. Hardwick cited several of the many examples of those who have advanced from the passenger department to the highest positions in the railway service. Among these he mentioned Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, recently vice president of the Santa Fe system, Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central railroads, W. W. Finley, second vice president of the Southern railway; W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central; Oscar Murray, president of the Baltimore and Ohio and B. L. Winchell, president of the Rock Island system.

Concluding Mr. Hardwick said: "Ours is indeed a great work and we are charged with many responsibilities, having many anxieties and perplexities. The importance of this work is hardly over estimated, when we consider that for the fiscal year, referred to, in the United States alone there were transported by the railways a total of nearly six hundred and ninety-five million passengers, an increase of forty-five million passengers as compared with the preceding year, showing in this way an average number of more than eight journeys a year for each of the eighty millions of inhabitants of this country, each one of these six hundred and ninety-five million passengers, as a living human being, must be considered individually and so each must represent some part of work of the passenger and ticket man."

## MAY ACCEPT COMPROMISE

EFFORTS FOR AN AGREEMENT ON THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

The Issue Made a Special Order for Today Before the Episcopal Convention—Requests for Permission to Use the Revised Version of the Bible Refused—Bishop Potter's Report on the Relation of Capital and Labor.

Boston, Mass., October 19.—An attempt was made today by the committee on canons of the Episcopal house of deputies to arrange a compromise between that body and the house of bishops. The bishops had adopted an amendment forbidding the remarriage of divorced persons, while the deputies had declined to adopt so rigid a provision, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of them took a stand similar to that of the house of bishops. The committee on canons offered a resolution compelling divorced persons seeking remarriage to wait one year after the decree of the court has been issued before the solemnization of the ceremony. By this resolution which referred to the innocent person in a divorce for infidelity only, it was hoped to secure at least a temporary agreement between the two forces. After some debate the divorce issue was made a special order for tomorrow.

The deputies devoted a large part of the day to the consideration of a request from several dioceses for permission to use the revised version of the Bible in churches. When the house was divided the request was refused by a majority of both clerical and lay delegates. Dr. C. E. Grammer, of Norfolk, Va., was among those who spoke for the revised version.

The house of deputies adopted the proposed canon establishing courts of review. The house concurred with the bishops in appointing a joint commission to consider the question of instituting a system of suffrage bishops.

In the house of bishops, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, chairman of the standing committee on the relations of capital and labor, presented a lengthy report which touched upon certain evils. The committee found and discussed the industrial situation at great length.

The report says in part: "While we condemn the tyranny and turbulence of the labor union and call upon the law to preserve the liberty of every citizen to employ whom he will and to work for whom he will, we deprecate the hasty temper in which, condemning the errors of the unions, condemn at the same time the whole movement with which they are connected. The offences of the union are as distinct from the cause for which the organization of labor stands, as the inquisition is distinct from the gospel.

"In the face of a prejudice and an hostility for which there are serious reasons, we are convinced that the organization of labor is essential to the well being of the working people. Its purpose is to maintain such a standard of wages, hours and conditions as shall afford every man an opportunity to grow in mind and in heart. Without organization the standard cannot be maintained in the midst of our present commercial conditions.

"The employment of children in factories and mills depresses wages, destroys homes and depreciates the human stock. Whatever interferes with the proper nurture and education of a child contradicts the best interests of the nation. We call, then on Christian employers and on Christian parents to endeavor after such betterment of the local and general laws as shall make the labor of children impossible in this Christian country."

The bishops endorsed colored work in the south and recommended that larger appropriations be made for it.

Bishop C. K. Nelson, of Georgia, spoke tonight at a meeting of the society for the increase of the ministry.

## INDIAN CONFERENCE

150 Delegates Present at Opening Meeting—C. J. Bonaparte Chosen Permanent Chairman.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 19.—About one hundred and fifty delegates were present today when the annual Indian conference was called to order. Charles J. Bonaparte, member of the board of Indian commissioners, was chosen as permanent chairman. In his address, Mr. Bonaparte said he was convinced the President and Secretary of the Interior were earnest and selfless friends of the Indian.

General E. Whittlesey of the board of Indian commissioners, gave a resume of the year's work among the Indians. Commissioner Jones of the Indian bureau, spoke of the good result of the abolition of the free ration system, and of other reforms instituted in the Indian service.

The blanket, the feathers and the long hair," he said, "are fast disappearing, but great evils still exist to be removed, the worst of these being the annual payment of large sums of money to the Indians by the government, inducing the idleness, extravagance and other vices. The practice should be stopped as soon as possible."

## THE DAVIS CAMPAIGN TOUR

WHIRLWIND TRIP IN WEST VIRGINIA AT AN END.

One Hundred Thousand Persons Estimated as Having Been in Attendance at the Meetings—Seventy-Eight Towns and Cities and Twenty-Eight Counties Visited—General Belief that the Democratic Party Will Carry the State.

Wayne, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Henry G. Davis ended his whirlwind campaign through West Virginia at Wayne tonight. Just how he regards the experience may be gleaned from his reference to it in addressing his audience here. He said:

"We are now concluding a trip of thirteen hundred miles which has occupied ten days. We have crossed the state three hundred miles east and west three times, and once north and south, visiting seventy-eight cities and towns. At night at the large places we have had two separate meetings. The number of people in attendance at all meetings is estimated at one hundred thousand. We have gone through twenty-eight counties, being more than half of the counties of the state, containing about three-fourths of its population. Among the speakers were two United States senators and three ex-United States senators, two of whom had been governors of their states. We have been received everywhere with the most respectful attention and in most places with much enthusiasm. Wherever we had opportunity to confer with local party leaders we have heard of a number of Republicans who have announced their intention to vote the Democratic ticket. There is no dissatisfaction anywhere so far as we have learned, among the Democrats, and all those who supported McKinley are no longer in the game. We believe there will be less fraud at the ballot box than heretofore, as the people seem to be determined to have a fair election. General belief among the party leaders is that the state will go Democratic."

The candidate will go to Kenova tonight where his car will be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Tomorrow he will go to Parkersburg, where he will confer with state leaders and attend the Bryan meeting Friday night. It is now his intention to accompany Mr. Bryan to Charleston, for the meeting there Saturday night, after which he will return to his home at Elkins.

## DOCTORS ON COMMISSION.

An Organization Formed in Georgia to Make Investigations Concerning Tuberculosis.

Macon, Ga., October 19.—The Georgia State commission on tuberculosis met in this city today to perfect an organization according to an act of the general assembly providing for the appointment of one physician from each Congressional district and ten from the state at large, for the purpose of making investigations concerning this disease. Dr. Charles Hicks, of Dublin, is the chairman. There were two sessions of the body at which leading physicians of the state made addresses touching upon the treatment of tuberculosis. The most important action taken was the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the members of this commission endeavor to secure statistics on each point mentioned in the bill creating this commission by correspondence with such physicians in the districts as deemed best by the members, or by any other means and that they report the result to the secretary of this commission by April 1st, 1905."

The bill calls for the report of the number of cases, number contracted, number imported and a report as to whether physicians of the state are in favor of taking measures for the prevention of the disease.

## DINES AT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Judge Parker a Guest of State Senator Dowling—Connecticut Politics Discussed—Other Campaign Matters Considered.

New York, Oct. 19.—Judge Parker was the guest of honor tonight at a dinner given by State Senator Victor J. Dowling, at the Democratic club. The other guests were John B. McDonald, John Fox, Charles F. Murphy, Cord Meyer, and William S. Bodie.

Although the presence of the presidential candidate had not been announced nearly the entire membership of the club and many others, called during the evening. Senator Dowling presented the visitors to the judge who spent the evening at the club house. While Judge Parker was engaged all day in receiving political friends at his apartments the number of callers was smaller than usual. Connecticut politics received much attention at Judge Parker's headquarters. Nearly half of the visitors were from that state. The candidate considered the prospects of the Democratic party in Connecticut and went over the various reports he has received concerning the canvass in that state. Numerous questions relating to the national campaign were discussed with Judge Parker by William F. Sheehan, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont and Thomas F. Ryan.

Other visitors today were General Nelson A. Miles, Representative E. J. Bowers, of Mississippi, and A. Zindgraff, of Dallas, Texas.

## FIGHT ENDS

Temporary Suspension of Operations in Manchuria.

## CAUSED BY RAINS

Which Makes the Roads Impassable. Both Armies are Taking their Time in a New Disposition of their Forces. General Kuropatkin is Extending His Right, but there is No Light Upon the Movement of the Japanese—Russians Will Again Assume the Offensive as Soon as the Roads are Dry—A Mukden Report Says the Japanese are Preparing to Retire.

There has been an end for the time being of the fighting on a scale, which began when, on October 9th, General Kuropatkin announced to his army that the time had arrived for an advance against the Japanese. Heavy rains and consequent bad roads have made military operations on either side extremely difficult, if not impossible. The interruption, according to advices received at St. Petersburg, is being utilized by both the Russian and Japanese commanders in making new dispositions of forces, and new objective points are likely to develop when active operations are resumed. A Tokio dispatch states that the Japanese government will seek to make representations to St. Petersburg through the American embassy against the alleged use of Chinese uniforms by Russian troops in violation of the usages of war. Russia is hastening the organization of the second Manchurian army.

## NEW DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

St. Petersburg, October 20.—1:25 a. m. For the moment heavy rains and impassable roads have compelled a suspension of operations in Manchuria. There was practically no fighting yesterday and none whatever last night.

There is evidence of a new disposition of the forces on both sides. General Kuropatkin is extending his right, whether with a view to a turning movement for safety of Lone Tree hill, importance of which point is fully realized by the Japanese, who have attempted to retake it in two night attacks or whether to meet and thwart a Japanese turning movement from the west, has not yet developed. The Japanese also appear to be shifting weight to the westward.

Veiled hints continue to arrive that the Russians have recovered from the blow inflicted last week by Field Marshal Oyama and that General Kuropatkin is preparing to renew the struggle as soon as the roads become dry. Two Associated Press dispatches from Mukden tonight mention reports that the Japanese already are preparing to retire, and the war office admits that Kuropatkin's left has again moved slightly forward, but there is no light upon the movements of the Japanese.

Many critics here continue to believe that General Kuropatkin intends to return to the line of the Hun river.

The movement of troops on the Russian western frontier and the preparations to further reduce garrisons in this region, revived talk of a complete understanding with Germany under which the frontiers will be protected, so as to permit of the dispatch to Manchuria, of troops stationed in Poland. There are about 600,000 soldiers in Poland, comprising some of the best troops in the Empire. It is already known that practically all of three corps in the Vilna government will be included in General Gripenberg's army, but as these troops are included in what is known as Russia's third line of defense the fact has not attracted much attention. It now develops that the rifle brigade at Ploetsk, in the government of Tschernostochova, directly on the frontier, is mobilizing. In the best informed diplomatic circles it is believed that nothing in the shape of a treaty between Russia and Germany has been committed to writing, but that there is simply a mutual personal understanding between the two sovereigns covering this point and some believe going much further.

## RUSSIAN RIGHT BEING EXTENDED WESTWARD.

St. Petersburg, October 19.—The correspondents are sending voluminous details of the horrors of the capture of Lone Tree hill. The slopes and summit are covered with mangled remains.

The dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated noon today, confirms the Associated Press' previous Mukden advices saying there was no fighting last night.

The general staff reports that the

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